Amendments to the Specification

The paragraphs starting at page 1, line 9 and ending at page 2, line 23 have

been amended as follows.

~~Color~~ Early copying machines and color printers which output color documents

in offices were not ~~the existence of being used easily~~ commonly used because of expensive main

~~part~~ parts cost and running cost ~~at the beginning~~ in comparison with monochrome machines,

although there were potential demands. This is because most business documents were

monochrome outputs and there were few color copying machines and color printers with low

main parts costs and low running costs ~~which balance to few color outputs~~ to meet the demand.

However, color copying machines and color printers achieving main part costs and running costs

almost equivalent to monochrome machines as office applications and enabling color outputs

easily in offices have been developed in recent years. Hence, ~~replacement~~ switching to the color

machines ~~has been progressing in offices~~ instead of conventional monochrome machines has

been progressing in offices.

In order to replace a monochrome machine with a color machine in this

manner, a space of its main part also becomes important as well as the realization of functions

being the same as those of a monochrome machine. For this reason, in comparison with a

tandem type color image forming apparatus formed by horizontally arranging four

photoconductive (or photosensitive) drums which form four colors of images for color image

formation concurrently, a one-drum type image forming apparatus, which uses one photoconductive drum and transfers an image, formed on the photoconductive drum, on an intermediate transfer material, and forms four colors of images by four revolutions of a developer by switching the developer to another every round of the intermediate transfer material, can not only can depress decrease the size of the apparatus itself, but also can keep the main part cost low. In addition, in the case of printing both sides, although it is necessary to reverse a sheet, on the one side of which an image is formed, and to convey the sheet to a position where the double-sided sheet is resupplied, it is possible to suppress the size of the apparatus by making a reversing port for reversing this sheet serve also as a sheet discharging port.

The paragraph starting at page 8, line 19 and ending at line 24 has been amended as follows.

In addition, the carriage 114 and carriage 115 scan the entire surface of an original sheet by mechanically moving at velocity V and velocity V/2, respectively, in a sub-scanning direction Y which is orthogonal to an electric scanning direction (main scanning direction X) of the CCD 111.

The paragraph starting at page 9, line 22 and ending at line 27 has been amended as follows.

The control unit 100, as shown in FIG. 2, comprises the ~~CPU301~~ CPU 301 with an interface (hereafter, "I/F") which exchanges information for performing control to a digital image processing unit 113 and a printer control unit 250, respectively, the operation unit 303 and memory 302.

The paragraph starting at page 10, line 7 and ending at line 20 has been amended as follows.

Reference numeral 502 denotes a clamp & Amp & S/H & A/D unit and 503 denotes a shading unit, 504 denotes a connection & MTF correction & original sheet detection unit, and 505 denotes an input masking unit. Reference numeral 506 denotes a selector, and 507 denotes a color space compression & background removal & log conversion unit. Reference numeral 508 denotes a delay unit, 509 denotes a moire removal unit, 510 denotes a variable-magnification process unit, 511 denotes a ~~UCR&~~ UCR & masking & black character reflection unit, 512 denotes a γ-correction unit, 513 denotes a filter unit, 514 denotes a page memory unit, 515 denotes a background removal unit, and 516 denotes a black character determination unit.

The paragraph starting at page 11, line 4 and ending at line 12 has been amended as follows.

Then, the electrical signal (~~analogue~~ analog image signal) is inputted into the digital image processing unit 113, and is given a sample-and-hold operation (S/H) in the clamp & Amp & S/H & A/D unit 502 to clamp a dark level of the ~~analogue~~ analog image signal to a reference potential, amplified up to a predetermined amount (the above-mentioned processing order is not always the order of the notation), and A/D converted into, for example, R, G and B 8-bit digital signals.

The paragraphs starting at page 14, line 7 and ending at line 16 have been amended as follows.

The image data information processed as described above is once stored in the page memory 514 in the control unit 100 and is transmitted to the printer control unit 250 as each image data signal ~~with~~ while being synchronized with each video clock by turns according to image writing reference timing of each color from the printer control unit 250.

Next, ~~with~~ returning to FIG. 1, the structure of the digital color image printer 2 will be explained.

The paragraph starting at page 17, line 16 and ending at line 19 has been amended as follows.

In the case of manual supply, a sheet loaded or ~~Stacked~~ <u>stacked</u> on a manual supply tray 240 is conveyed to the registration roller 221 by the manual supply roller 220.

The paragraph starting at page 20, line 7 and ending at line 12 has been amended as follows.

Then, when a second-side image of both-sided ones becomes ready and a sheet resupply command is issued, the ~~sheets~~ <u>sheet</u> currently waiting in the sheet resupply position is conveyed to the registration roller 221 for secondary image formation. Then, the second-side image of both-side ones is formed.

The paragraphs starting at page 23, line 11 and ending at line 21 have been amended as follows.

FIG. 4 shows an example in the case of forming images for eight sheets ~~in~~ <u>on</u> both sides of four sheets.

In the full color image formation ~~in~~ on both sides in this embodiment, it is possible to make two sheets, on whose one side images have been already formed respectively, wait in two standby positions (the double-side standby position and reversal standby position). Hence, double-sided image formation is performed with circulating images for three sheets in combination with a sheet in a sheet supplying position.

The paragraph starting at page 24, line 23 and ending at page 25, line 23 has been amended as follows.

In addition, when the sheet 1β on which G2 is formed is reversed and sheet resupply becomes ready, an image which should be formed on the sheet 1α (back side of the sheet 1β) is formed. Here, the image G1 which should be formed on the sheet 1α is formed in the two-sheet affixing mode with the image G6 which should be formed on the sheet 3β supplied from a cassette. However, in this two-sheet affixing, these images are not arranged in order of G6 and G1, but as shown in FIG. 4, are arranged in order of G1 and G6. That is, G1 is formed in the area A and G6 is formed in the area B. This reason is as follows. The sheet 1α on which G1 is formed is a sheet to be ejected, and the sheet 3β on which G6 is formed is a sheet to be reversed and resupplied. Hence, when the sheet 1α on which G1 is formed follows the sheet 3β on which G6 is formed, the sheet 1α rushes in when the sheet 3β is reversed, and hence, the sheet

3β cannot be reversed. However, when the sheet 3β on which G6 is formed follows the sheet 1α on which G1 is formed, the sheet 3β is reversed after the sheet 1α is ejected. Furthermore, the formation of an image to be formed on the sheet 2α following the sheet 3β takes the time for four colors (corresponding to four revolutions of the intermediate transfer material 205). Hence, the sheet 2α never rushes in when the sheet 3β is ~~reverses~~ <u>reversed</u>, and therefore, the sheet 3β can be reversed.

The paragraph starting at page 31, line 9 and ending at line 15 has been amended as follows.

When the current image is not the image, which should be given single-sided image formation, at step S506, that is, is an image which should be given double-sided image formation, the process goes to step S507, and [[t]] <u>it</u> is discriminated whether the current image is an image which should be formed on a sheet from a double-side sheet resupply unit.

The paragraph starting at page 33, line 12 and ending at line 18 has been amended as follows.

The flowchart shown in FIG. 5 is executed again after image formation of the current image becomes ready. That is, the skip processing flag which was set at step S502 is discriminated. If the skip processing flag is set, it is discriminated at step S512 whether the current image is an image which should be given double-sided image information. If so, the current image may be formed in the area A in the two-sheet affixing mode (Step S513).